

# The Times Dispatch

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**MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.**

**THE LAST WEEK OF ASSEMBLY.** For fame or for oblivion, for notable legislation or for notorious inaction, the present week will end the regular session of the General Assembly of 1914.

Its record to date is brief: It has passed the enabling act. It has reduced the tax on money. It has sent to the Governor the rolling stock bill.

The Senate has approved and has transmitted to the House the primary, the fee and the game bills.

Both houses have passed appropriation bills, which must be modified in conference.

It is useless to hope that this list can materially be swelled during the six days that remain. With crowded calendars and weary members, the Assembly can merely drag out the last hours of its session in a futile fight against the mass of business. When the end comes Saturday night, at least 100 bills, good or bad, will remain on the calendar of the two houses. Reforms for which the people hope are again to be denied; relief long-sought once more is deferred.

We must reconcile ourselves to this condition and to this outlook, rule them as we may. The best that we can hope is that members will become convinced that it will be useless to attempt the regular consideration of the calendar, and that they will accordingly agree to pass upon as many important issues as can be decided during the few sittings that remain.

The way to do this was pointed out last week by Major Stubbs in a resolution directing the Rules Committee to select and present for action those bills which it deemed important. Opposed and defeated as this resolution was by all those who were mindful of pet trifling bills hidden in the calendar, it seemed then the only practical method of reaching the desired end.

The fee bill, the game bill, the tax commission bill and the primary bill—these are the most vital measures now pending. Three of these have been passed by the Senate, and the fourth, the tax commission bill, has been approved by the House. Will not the Assembly, by its own action, do what Major Stubbs proposed should be delegated to the Rules Committee? Will not members in a spirit of patriotism put aside their personal interests and enact these measures for which the people clamor?

If these bills be passed, the Assembly's record will at least contain four items of consequence, and if the fee bill be amended to the form in which it was introduced, the record of the session, though based on few enactments, will be notable. If on the other hand, the Assembly allows its enthusiasm to take on and on, it will adjourn with nothing except the enabling act and the money tax bill to show for its labors.

The Assembly contains many men of genuine ability and high purpose who have been rendered impotent by the continuous vaporizing of a handful of time-killers. Has now to the situation, representatives of the people, and pass laws that count. Stiffen the rules and limit the discussion, call the pending question and pass by trifling bills—give the people something the Labour and bring forth fruits meet for repentence. If there be, go mark him well as a pharisee and a hypocrite.

**THE DIVIDES IN THEIR ARGUMENT.**

The Philadelphia Public Ledger suggests that if President Wilson would urge that a subsidy be granted to vessels engaged in coastwise commerce he would have no difficulty in securing the repeal of the free toll provision, and add:

"The ships would pay the bills. Uncle Sam and Uncle Sam would return the money. No nation could object to this, for each wishes to afford to subsidize its own shipping. It is not, however, so simple that every one can agree to it."

It is, indeed, a simple way out, but every one will not agree to it. In fact, we think there will be few Democrats in control of Congress to agree to it. Certainly, the exception of tolls was an indirect subsidy, and it has to be that such was its whole purpose. It is true also that a Democratic Congress enacted the toll exemption law, and many Democrats still oppose its repeal. But something else is true, and that is that there are many differences between shipping an indirect subsidy and granting a direct subsidy. One difference is that of course, the Lehigh Levee and a majority of the Democrats have the courage, even if they have the will to do so, to stand in contradiction of the element of time, thus succeeding finally to their own satisfaction in proving that the cost of tolls has not and cannot be affected by the tariff. Not satisfied with this, they go further. Not only have twice been defeated by the tariff, they say, but positive evil has resulted. The country is being taxed with an import duty of foreign goods made by cheap labor, and the American manufacturer, who, out of the fullness of his kindly heart, pays high wages, cannot compete and is losing business.

There is something missing here, if foreign-made goods are flooding the American market because they are cheaper than domestic goods, how can it be that nothing is gained? If American manufacturers cannot compete and is losing business.

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If the ground had been as wide as to his own interests and after he is to the weather condition, he will stay in his hole another forty days.

After all, it is just possible that the country can get along without the services of John Bassett Moore.

They once accused Poly that of taking courage, but none will deny now that he has a plenty of nerve.

**MAKING TO-MORROW'S WORKERS.** Digging through the debris of centuries and delving beneath the foundations of time-torn temples, the archaeologists of the Egypt Exploration Fund announce they have at last entered the oldest sanctuary in the world, the Ostrion, holy of holies in the days of the earliest dynasties.

This simple business philosophy has particular bearing at this time, when the advocates of such an industrial survey as we described some time ago are to present their case to the Chamber of Commerce for endorsement.

A survey along the lines to be explained to the chamber will, at the outset, make possible the training of Richmond boys for those trades in which Richmond excels. Preliminary investigation, for instance, has shown that the third largest business in Richmond is printing and publishing. In this trade the conditions of labor are good, wages are high, hours are reasonably brief, and promotion is rapid.

If we are to keep our place as the leading publishing city of the South, we must have an abundant supply of skilled labor, for without it the business will decline and some of the plants may be removed. But if we are to have the labor supply, we must acquaint boys and young men with the advantages of the craft and must educate them for it.

For years scholars have been looking in the sacred Valley of Abydos for the Temple of Osiris, fabled in Egyptian history and described in a thousand hieroglyphs on monuments less renowned. About this subterranean temple clustered the most sacred of Egyptian traditions. There Osiris, central figure of the Pantheon, had been nursed back to life, and there men whispered reverently, his body had later been interred. Near-by was that shaft by which the gods and those who served them descended to that nether-world Nile and to the realm of the happy departed. Even the eloquence of ancient sculptors failed them when they attempted to describe the majesty of the Ostrion—its mystic ornaments, its soul-stirring inscriptions. Its wealth, its magnificent shrine. There were celebrated, for those found worthy, the mysteries of Osiris, convincing evidence of afterlife and recompence for all the expected pangs of death.

Stirred by these references to the Ostrion, archaeologists were not long in concluding that it must be within the Valley of Abydos. There were known to be the graves of the Kings, who, through thousands of years, had been interred on sacred soil; there were the great temples that seemed the complement of some vast unseen structure. Could they but find its entrance, the splendors of the Ostrion might be explored.

**DEMAND THEIR REWARD.** Many people who love to believe themselves attuned by the spirit of Christianity have seen fit to reverse the command of Christianity's founder that the church must bring fruits meet for repentance if he would prove his repentence genuine. They have shifted the burden of proof, and have laid down the theory that, in order to prove its willingness to forgive, society must bestow the fruits upon the repentant one. The sinner must not be compelled to work out his own salvation; society must work that he may be rewarded, and all who do not agree are pharisees, utterly out of harmony with Him they profess to serve.

This idea has apparently taken deep root. Incidents are many. We may read right now of an ex-convict who seeks the office of Governor of a sovereign State, and there are many who maintain that because he has repented of having been a bandit and thief he should be rewarded with the highest office which it was intended he should have. This is a dismal failure, though at last reports the news of the killing of DuBignon had not reached the North. The Yankees were in sackcloth and ashes over the defeat of the hordes who were instructed to sack and burn Richmond.

**From Charleston.** Two years ago that entrance was disclosed, and since that time it has been the scene of untiring labor. Now, if the first reports may be believed, the long underground passage has been cleared and sons of the twentieth century have data on which to base the future industrial stability of the oldest "church" in all the world.

The first reports are not sufficient to justify the belief that the inmost shrine has yet been reached. We are told of a vast subterranean temple, a part of which is intact and of another room, bare except for the hieroglyphs on the wall. But these inscriptions, it is said, leave little doubt that the gloomy chamber is part of the Ostrion.

**Incidents are many.** The mother is the joint guardian with the father of their children.

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# THE TIMES-DISPATCH: RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

## THE OLDEST TEMPLE.

Digging through the debris of centuries and delving beneath the foundations of time-torn temples, the archaeologists of the Egypt Exploration Fund announce they have at last entered the oldest sanctuary in the world, the Ostrion, holy of holies in the days of the earliest dynasties.

The first news of the discovery, contained in dispatches to the London Times and cabled by the Associated Press to this country, is neither definite enough to be encouraging nor meager enough to be disappointing.

For years scholars have been looking in the sacred Valley of Abydos for the Temple of Osiris, fabled in Egyptian history and described in a thousand hieroglyphs on monuments less renowned. About this subterranean temple clustered the most sacred of Egyptian traditions. There Osiris, central figure of the Pantheon, had been nursed back to life, and there men whispered reverently, his body had later been interred. Near-by was that shaft by which the gods and those who served them descended to that nether-world Nile and to the realm of the happy departed. Even the eloquence of ancient sculptors failed them when they attempted to describe the majesty of the Ostrion—its mystic ornaments, its soul-stirring inscriptions. Its wealth, its magnificent shrine. There were celebrated, for those found worthy, the mysteries of Osiris, convincing evidence of afterlife and recompence for all the expected pangs of death.

**The Suit Bill Passed.**

In the State Senate yesterday the much discussed suit bill was voted down after nearly a whole day of debate. The bill provides for the immediate establishment of the necessary furnaces and works of the Birmingham & Co., and Charles Scott & Co., at Saltville, that salt may be provided at reasonable figures for the people.

**Dubigny's "Song Through Richmon-**

**ton."** The body of Colonel Dubigny was placed in a box at Walkerton and York River Railroad, Yerkes, where it was taken from the depot, placed in an improvised bier and carried through the streets to the place of burial, and there the earthly remains of the daring raider were consigned. The papers found on his person show that he was ordered to sack and burn Richmond, and to arm the people and arm the slaves, all the damage they could "wreak through the streets of the city," read the

**Review of the Month.**

**Paroled Officers.**

Among the paroled Confederate officers who have reached home by the last flag of truce were, we are informed, K. Connell, of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina, Colonel W. S. Christian, of the Fifty-fourth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Carrington, of the Eighteenth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Boyd, of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina, and Major C. C. Blackwell, of the

**The Funding Act.**

The funding bill, the funding bill, the

**Protests Against Green Bill.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—For the first time in my life I ask permission to have published an article written by myself. I would be glad to have it favorably received, but the urgency of the case makes it necessary to do so now, but the urgency of the case makes it necessary to do so now, but the urgency of the case makes it necessary to do so now,

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